

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## REMINISCENCES CONNECTED WITH THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The first Executive session of the Senate was held on the 25th May, 1789. The first business submitted by President WASHINGTON related to treaties with the Northern tribes of Indians and those Northwest of the Ohio.

A convention between the King of France and the United States in regard to the functions and prerogatives of consuls, &c. was also submitted.

Mr. JEFFERSON desiring to return, WM. SHORT, Esq. was nominated on the 16th June, and confirmed as Minister to France on the 17th June, 1789.

Among the nominations advised and consented to on the 20th August, 1789, was that of ARTHUR ST. CLAIR to be Governor of the Western Territory. The same gentleman was nominated by President ADAMS on the 1st January, 1798, to be Governor of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio for another period established by law, and was confirmed on the 12th January, 1798. It will be remembered that he was dismissed from office by President JEFFERSON on the 22d day of November, 1802, for language considered disrespectful to the Congress of the United States in asserting the doctrine of Territorial sovereignty.

On the 21st of August, 1789, the Senate adopted the following resolution as to the mode of communication proper to be pursued between the President of the United States and the Senate in the formation of treaties and making appointments to offices:

"Resolved, That when nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States to the Senate a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration. That when the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate chamber, the President of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as at the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States. That when the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place the President of the Senate and Senators shall attend at the place appointed. The Secretary of the Senate shall also attend to take the minutes of the Senate. That all questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, either in the presence or absence of the President of the United States; and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent by answering, *yea*, *ay*, or *no*."

And on the same day the President gave notice that he would meet the Senate in the Senate chamber, at half-past 11 o'clock to-morrow, to advise with them on the terms of the treaty to be negotiated with the Southern Indians.

Accordingly the President entered the Senate chamber on the 22d August, 1789, attended by Gen. KNOX, and laid before the Senate a statement of facts in regard to the Indians; the first paragraph of which suggested that—

"To conciliate the powerful tribes of Indians in the Southern district, probably amounting to 14,000 fighting men, and to attach them firmly to the United States, may be regarded as highly worthy of the serious attention of Government."

It was agreed subsequently to appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars to a treaty with the Creek Indians at the discretion of the President.

On the 11th September, 1789, the President nominated ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which, with other nominations, was confirmed.

On the 24th September the President nominated for the Supreme Court of the United States the following persons: JOHN JAY, of New York, Chief Justice; JOHN RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina; JAS. WILSON, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM CUSHING, of Massachusetts; ROBERT H. HARRISON, of Maryland; and JOHN BLAIR, of Virginia, Associate Judges.

Among the Attorneys of the United States District Courts nominated on that day was JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia, afterwards the Chief Justice. ROBERT H. HARRISON, one of the Associate Judges, having resigned, JAMES REDFEL, of North Carolina, was nominated for the vacancy on the 5th February, 1790.

On the 25th of September, 1789, the President nominated and the Senate confirmed THOMAS JEFFERSON as Secretary of State, EDMUND RANDOLPH as Attorney General, and SAMUEL OSGOOD as Postmaster General.

On the 21st of May, 1790, President WASHINGTON nominated Mr. DE POIRY, Secretary to Gen. LAFAYETTE, for a brevet commission, saying: "At present he is an officer in the French National Guards, and solicits a brevet commission from the United States of America. I am authorized to add that, while the compliance will involve no expense on our part, it will be particularly grateful to that friend of America, the Marquis de Lafayette."

The consent of the Senate was given and the commission issued.

On the 7th June, 1790, the President nominated the following persons to fill offices established by law within the Territory of the United States south of the River Ohio: WILLIAM BLOUNT to be Governor; DAVID CAMPBELL and JOHN MCNARY to be Judges; and DANIEL SMITH to be Secretary.

On the 17th June, 1790, the Senate considered and adopted the following resolution, after rejecting one proposing to limit appointments to citizens of the United States except in special cases of urgent necessity: "Resolved, That it may be expedient to advise and consent to the appointment of foreigners to the offices of Consuls or Vice-Consuls for the United States."

And thereupon several nominations of foreigners were confirmed.

On the 17th January, 1791, President WASHINGTON communicated a complimentary letter from the King of France, on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. JEFFERSON from the French Court as Minister Plenipotentiary, in which it was remarked that "the manner in which he conducted himself during his residence with us has merited our esteem and entire approbation."

On the 31st of October, 1791, THOMAS JOHNSON, of Maryland, was nominated as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in place of John Rutledge, resigned.

On the same day TIMOTHY PICKERING was nominated to be Postmaster General, in place of Samuel Osgood, resigned.

On the 22d December, 1791, President WASHINGTON nominated GOVERNOR MORRIS, of New York, as Minister for the United States at Paris, and THOMAS PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, as Minister at London.

For several days the Senate discussed the question whether it would be for the interest of the

United States to appoint Ministers Plenipotentiary to reside permanently at foreign Courts; but, finally, on the 12th January, 1792, both of the above nominations were confirmed.

On the 11th April, 1792, the Senate confirmed the nomination of ANTHONY WAYNE to be a Major General in the Army, in the place of Arthur St. Clair, resigned.

On the 16th April, 1792, the nomination of JAMES WILKINSON as Brigadier General was confirmed.

On the 8th May, 1792, the Senate agreed to the proposition to authorize the President to conclude a treaty of peace with the Government of Algiers, at an expense not exceeding forty thousand dollars, paid at the signature, and twenty-five thousand to be paid annually afterwards during the continuance of the treaty. It was also provided that the President should pay to Algiers, for the ransom of thirteen Americans in captivity there, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

The annual tribute was continued until the 3d March, 1815, when war was declared against Algiers.

In his Message to Congress on the subject, dated February 23d, 1815, recommending war, President MADISON referred to hostile proceedings on the part of the Dey of Algiers against the Consul-General of the United States, and to "acts of more overt and direct warfare against the citizens of the United States trading in the Mediterranean, some of whom were still detained in captivity." War was accordingly declared; and, in addition to the employment of the public vessels of the United States, privateers were authorized.

The National Intelligencer of the 7th March, 1815, referring to the causes of the war, stated that when "a person was entrusted, as from the American merchants in Spain, with the task of endeavoring to procure the liberation of the eleven or twelve of our citizens captives in Algiers, for whom he was authorized to give a ransom not exceeding \$8,000 per man, the Dey of Algiers replied that not for two millions of dollars would he sell his AMERICAN SLAVES."

Com. DECATUR was dispatched to Algiers to pay tribute in cannon balls, which he used with good effect. Com. BAINBRIDGE, with a squadron, was sent to Tripoli; but Com. DECATUR had adjusted the differences in that quarter, receiving payment for aggressions and releasing the captives.

On the 2d September, 1815, news was received in Washington of a Treaty of Peace concluded with the Dey of Algiers, dictated by Com. DECATUR, after the signal defeat of the Algerine squadron. The Commodore's letters, off Gibraltar, Carthage, and Cape Palos, gave the details of the action. An Algerine frigate, of 46 guns, commanded by Rais Hamidia, who bore the title of admiral, was captured, with 406 prisoners, including the wounded. About thirty men were killed and thrown overboard. An Algerine brig of 22 guns and 180 men was afterwards captured. The Algerine admiral killed by Decatur was said to have been a Scotchman of the name of Lyle.

In the Treaty, dated 30th June, 1815, it was stipulated that no presents or tribute were in future to be paid by the United States to the Dey of Algiers, and all captives were to be delivered up. There has been no trouble with the Barbary Powers since that period.

## "HIGH CHURCH" AND "LOW CHURCH."

A correspondent writes that, in paragraphs relative to the recent election of Provisional Bishop, he sees the expressions "low church" and "high church" again made use of. He desires an explanation of their original and present meaning. The information sought must more properly be addressed in religious journals, and any attempt at an answer in a secular paper must necessarily be brief and imperfect.

Those who are familiar with the history of England will remember that King James II. was a Catholic, and, consequently, of his political and religious subjects, was deposed, and was succeeded by William and Mary. Many members of the Church of England had taken the oath of allegiance to James considered it unlawful to withdraw their fealty to him during his lifetime, and refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. To such a number of episcopates were applied; among which were *Non-jurors*, *Jacobites*, and *High Churchmen*. Non-jurors means literally persons unwilling to take an oath; Jacobites is derived from Jacobus, the Latin for James, and means the followers of James; High Churchmen is an epithet applied more particularly to those who reverence the authority of the bishops and clergy as of divine institution; who adhere to the opinion that their bishops may trace a regular succession from the apostles down. High Churchmen also adhere with great tenacity to the letter of the rubrics and canons of the church. Low Churchmen are those who refuse to hold religious forms and ceremonies of low estimation, and to hold quite independent of external observance the spiritual value of Christian ordinances.

Sanctity, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a number of other bishops, were deprived of their sees in consequence of refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. The following three bishops were most numerous in Scotland, and their separation from the Church of England went no further than as it affected their allegiance. The non-jurors continued to pray for James and the Stuart family; and it was not till the accession of George III. that the cause of their separation from the Church of England became general.

Of the four first bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, one (Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut) received consecration at the hands of the non-juror bishops of Scotland, and the other three from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the successor in the Archbishopric of Seabury. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who succeeded the deposed Sancho, was a man of high standing, and one who had disturbed the Church of England for a century would be extended to this country. By the exertion of wise and good men, conspicuous among whom was the late Bishop Parker, of Massachusetts, such a calamity was prevented to those who had received consecration from the Archbishop of Canterbury upon his reconsecration with one who had received consecration from the non-juror bishops in the consecration of Dr. Bass, the first bishop of Massachusetts.

The terms "high church" and "low church" still retain their original meaning, and have decided adherents in this country. The leading "high churchmen" are Bishops Whittingham, of Maryland, and Doane, of New Jersey; the leading "low churchmen" are Bishop McTear, of Ohio, who has been denounced as "little better than a Presbyterian."

The majority of New York the majority of the clergy adhere to the high church dogmas. The latter appear to be almost as decidedly high church; and it was probably only their desire to secure a bishop that induced many of them to abandon the high-church candidate, Dr. Vinton, and join the clergy in the election of Dr. Potter. The latter, however, is by no means a "low churchman," as he has been styled many quarters. On the contrary, he has always enjoyed the reputation of being a "consistent high-churchman." As "a lover of the things that tend toward peace," his administration, however, will be likely to receive the cordial support of churchmen of all classes throughout the length and breadth of the diocese.

[New York Express.]

JUDICIAL DECISION ON A BAD DINNER.—The late Judge Dooly, of Georgia, was remarkable for his wit. At one place where he attended court he was not well pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of the court, a boy, under the name of a pig, had been cooked whole and laid upon the table. No person attacked it. It was brought the next day and the next day, and treated with the same respect; and it was on the table on the day on which the court adjourned. As the boarders finished their dinner Judge Dooly rose from the table and addressed the clerk. "Mr. Clerk," said he, "dismiss the hog upon his reconsecration until the first day of next court. He has attended so faithfully during the past term that I don't think it will be necessary to take any security."

THREE PERSONS KILLED.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Richmond Bulletin, dated at Lynchburg, October 4th, gives some particulars of a dreadful occurrence on the South-Side Railroad on Tuesday night. It appears that an obstruction had been placed across the track at the bridge over Archer's creek by some persons unknown, and on the arrival of the train at that point a concussion took place which caused the bridge to give way. The locomotive was precipitated into the killing below, a distance of about forty feet, instantly killing three of the hands employed on the train.

MR. GEORGE W. GREEN, a banker, has been committed to jail at Chicago on a charge of having poisoned his wife with strychnine. The evidence thus far produced against him, taken before a coroner's jury, is circumstantial and ex-parte.

## RECOVERY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

That America has contributed most successfully to the recovery of Ireland from that at one time hopeless state of depression, disorganization, and degradation which made her once the curse and the shame of England is a fact that will now admit of no dispute. America has offered an asylum to her redundant population, without which, it is more than probable, her recovery, or any advance towards it, could never have been effected. During the last seven years this country has been receiving the poor Irish at the rate of about 220,000 a year. About a million and a half of her population has, during that short period, found a home in our happier land—of that very population which could scarcely find subsistence of any kind in their own country, and which was felt as an incubus, and did indeed constitute a cancer upon the United Kingdom. We gave them liberty, protection, and a comfortable livelihood—blessings to which they had, in a great measure, been strangers all their lives before. We afforded them the opportunity not only of helping themselves, but of assisting also their poor relations and friends whom they had left behind. The amount of money sent back from this country to Ireland by the means of the remittance of their connections there is one of the most striking phenomena which our strange case presents. It is ascertained, through the medium of Anglo-American banking-houses, that from the year 1848 to 1853 the amount has gone on gradually increasing from about two millions and a half to upwards of eleven millions of dollars a year. It returns more before us makes a total of \$4,851,000 sterling for that period; the amount for the last year alone of the return being \$1,404,000 sterling, or upwards of seven millions of dollars. Thus, in five years, have these poor people been able to save out of their earnings and send back to the old country about twenty-one millions and three quarters of dollars. A calculation here made that, supposing these sums to have been sent over by the emigrants of six months or twelve months' previous date, it amounts to about twenty dollars transmitted by each emigrant—a sum quite sufficient, with that which is to be transmitted by private means, to enable the whole lot of emigrants, or that American Ireland, practically pays the expenses of Irish emigration to the United States. Thus, in a two-fold degree, we are aiding in the recovery of Ireland from the sad condition into which she had sunk.

That we would join in the indiscriminate clamor against England, as the oppressor and deceiver of Ireland, is true, but, in former times, by no means faultless in her conduct towards Ireland. Still there were great allowances to be made and many provocations to be considered. The Irish themselves have been the direct enemies of Ireland, and have made our own experience of this country how difficult it is to keep them in order, even when interspersed with and overpowered by a calmer, quieter, and more self-disciplined people. How much greater, then, may we not reasonably suppose the difficulty to have been when they were a people by themselves, and were placed under the thrall of a more powerful and more numerous set them against the Government and against the laws under which they lived?

The last Legislature and Government have, within the brief few years, been doing great things for the regeneration of Ireland. They have effected, for instance, the improvement of the public roads, and have secured the country by the drainage of lands. They have further aided materially in developing the resources of the country by the dredging, deepening, widening, and straightening of rivers, the formation of harbors, docks, and piers, and the construction of various useful public buildings. Upon all these objects the public money of England has been liberally expended by the Imperial Government. Loans from the same source have also been freely granted for land improvements of every kind; that is to say, when a land-owner has desired to improve his estate, either by thorough draining, by subsoiling, by farm yards, or any other improvement, he has been enabled to borrow from the Board of Works, under certain arrangements for the ultimate return of the loan, with interest. Upon internal drainage and navigation works alone of a more public nature above a million and a half sterling has already been expended. The public money of England is benefited, the poorer pays back a fixed proportion in half-yearly instalments, in periods varying from twelve to twenty-three years.

All these improvements, however, would have failed to have their full effect upon the condition of Ireland, but for another important public measure, and that is, the Enclosure Act, which has enabled the Irish estates, which were previously encumbered, and not only so, but there were insuperable difficulties in the way of their transfer from hand to hand, so as to rid them of such encumbrances. If an encumbered land owner wished to sell his estate to a capitalist, there were legal difficulties in the way which vitiated his title, and the country suffered. But by the act in question commissioners are appointed and empowered to conduct the operations of sale and transfer and the ridance of every burden and encumbrance. The act has been in operation for about five years, and already has its beneficial effects been felt. 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